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1. Stalinabad, the new capital of the Tadzhik Republic, is located on the Dushinbina River which flows into the Kafirnigan River. It had a population of over 200,000 people of mixed nationalities, predominately Uzbeks. The city had no modern facilities and the streets were not paved and never cleaned. A scene of many earth tremors and heavy rains in nearby mountains, it is one large area of mud and filth.
2. Electricity for Stalinabad was furnished by a thermoelectric station. Possibly additional power is furnished now by a hydroelectric station which was half completed in 1946 and was located on the Orzob Canal a few kilometers east of Stalinabad.
3. During World War II, Stalinabad was a major hospital town with all of the buildings converted into hospitals and many new hospitals built. The new hospitals had fairly modern equipment, but the others were poorly equipped. After the war most of the newer hospitals were dismantled completely and moved elsewhere.
4. Water for the city was only partially screened at the water works. After a heavy rainfall in the nearby mountains, the water would turn red from the red clay of the Dushinbina River. Whenever stormy clouds were observed over the mountains, everyone in Stalinabad stored as much water as possible because they knew that in a short while drinking water would be polluted with the red clay. This same primitiveness applied to the sanitary system. There were no sewers -- just canals built along the sides of main streets connected by ditches from secondary streets. eight epidemics of cholera in 1941, four in 1942, and two in 1943, all as a result of the poor sanitary conditions. Malaria, prevalent in the area, prevented people from bathing in the river,

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5. The two largest industries in Stalinabad were a tannery and shoe factory and a slaughterhouse and meat processing plant. The slaughterhouse killed approximately 600 head of cattle and a few other animals per day. There were several large grain elevators along the railroad and there was a small railroad repair shop. The railroad station was new. It was built of reinforced concrete and steel as was the post office building which housed the telephone and telegraph exchanges. The main railroad line was the Tashkent-Stalinabad Railroad.
6. An airport which contained several small hangars and repair shops was located 15 kilometers southeast of the city. The runways, about 1,000 meters in length, were of a crushed stone and pavement surface. During the war military aircraft used and were repaired at this airport; but only light civilian aircraft used this field in late 1946.
7. Of the educational institutions in this city, the Medical Institute and the Pedagogical Institute were the largest and newest. Students numbered 4,000 usually in the Pedagogical Institute and 2,000 in the Medical Institute. Most of the instructors were from the USSR and were considered to be able by the students. In 1946 Professor (fnu) Joffe, a Ukrainian, became director of the Medical Institute. He was about 55 years of age [redacted]

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Other schools in Stalinabad were the Kharkov Avia School (Officers' candidate school), the Volchanska Military School (for non-coms), and an artillery school for youths from 16 to 18 years of age. 50X1

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